

FRANCE WILL SEND TROOPS TO SILESIA

Fears Trouble if Germany's Claim to Entire District Is Refused.

15,000 ON WAR FOOTING

Remonstrances Made to Berlin and Notes For-warded to Allies.

HOEFER'S FORCES INTACT

Delivery of Weapons by Ir-regulars Turns Out to Be a Mere Farce.

New York Herald Bureau, Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Ten to fifteen thousand French soldiers are to be taken from the Rhine-land into Upper Silesia during the next fortnight. They will be equipped on a war basis and will be accompanied by supplies and munitions essential to protect French interests, trains bearing munitions having been despatched from Paris frequently during the last fortnight.

These warlike preparations, which have been vigorously condemned by the Communist newspapers, do not signify that France intends to take any isolated action in support of Poland's claims, but that she is fearful, in view of repeated statements of the Selbstschutz (self-protection) organizations, as well as Gen. Hoefer's irregulars, that Germany will inspire another European war with disastrous consequences if her claim to entire Upper Silesia is turned down by the Supreme Council.

A long statement issued at the Quai d'Orsay stated that the situation in Upper Silesia is again so serious that France is making new remonstrances to Berlin and has sent notes to the Allies asking for similar action, as well as the immediate convocation of a special commission of experts to study the problem on the ground. But in the note sent to England, Premier Briand pointed out that this commission cannot be expected to render a report within a few days, and therefore the British suggestion that the Supreme Council meet before the end of July is unfeasible. Probably the council cannot meet before September if Premier Lloyd George insists upon a long vacation in Switzerland next month as he planned.

Repeated assaults upon French officers by the pro-German element frequently ending in fatalities, are considered by the French Foreign Office as proof that any division of Upper Silesia will be the signal for an outbreak of the conflict, which will of necessity involve the Allies.

Meanwhile the French detachments in the barrier zone are considered insufficient to maintain the present status, and the French Government intends to increase the force, it is reported, to at least 35,000 men, and is hoping that the British will send at least six new divisions to suppress rising German belligerency.

French observers throughout Silesia have forwarded to Paris a tremendous mass of evidence regarding Germany's designs, showing that no serious effort has been made toward disbanding Gen. Hoefer's forces, or other German organizations, 40,000 men still remaining armed in Silesia.

The French declare also that the delivery of weapons by the German irregulars turned out to be a mere farce, only 250 rifles, and one damaged machine gun having been surrendered to the allied control officials.

TIMBER LAND DEALS COSTLY TO AUSTRIA

National Assembly Handles Important Problems.

By the Associated Press. VIENNA, July 17.—Twelve hours of heated debate ended the summer session of the National Assembly. A serious blow at the stability of the Government was declared to have been delivered by the commission appointed to investigate the timber land clearing contracts, now definitely annulled, which were alleged to have been given away in return for a contribution of 25,000,000 kronen toward the Christian Social election funds last autumn, and which it was asserted, will cost the country 1,000,000,000 kronen.

A bill designed to aid industrial firms, merchants and banks to pay their pre-war debts to the Allies met a better fate, although it was not adopted without scathing criticism from the Social Democrats. Opponents of the bill estimated it would cost the taxpayers at least 25,000,000,000 kronen. This sum is to be made up by increased duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

I. W. W. URGED TO UNITE WITH OTHER RADICALS

Internationale Decides Not to Dissolve Body.

RIGA, July 17.—The congress of the Third Internationale at its recent meeting in Moscow decided against immediate liquidation of the Industrial Workers of the World organization, says the Moscow Izvestia. The congress decided, however, again to ask the I. W. W. to unite with other radical bodies in America.

William D. Haywood, chief organizer of the Workers, lost his fight before the congress of Communist trades unions to deprive American delegates representing revolutionary minorities and unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor of the decisive votes among the American representatives.

The trades union congress decided the dispute by splitting the American vote, giving three to the Industrial Workers, two to independent elements and eleven to non-affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, including representatives of the Central Council of Trades Unions in the cities of Detroit and Seattle. The congress has decided to work in the utmost harmony with the Third Internationale, but to preserve a separate identity.

NEW METAL FOR DENTISTS. Essen, Germany, July 17.—Inventors employed at the Krupp works have brought out a new metal, known as platinum steel, which has been used successfully as a substitute for gold, platinum and even as the filling of teeth.

20,000,000 FACE STARVATION IN WIDE RUSSIAN DROUGHT

People Living on Moss, Grass and Bark of Trees—Rivers and Wells Run Dry and All Cattle Have Been Killed for Food.

BERLIN, July 17.—Twenty million persons are on the verge of starvation in drought-stricken sections of Russia, subsisting mainly on moss, grass and the bark of trees, according to the Voestische Zeitung, which quotes information from "reliable Russian sources."

Refugees are reported to be pouring into Moscow and Petrograd by thousands and to be fleeing hopelessly in every direction. The parched earth, it is asserted, is opening up great crevices, and wells and rivers are drying up. Famine is asserted to have withered on the trees and a number of villages are reported on fire.

All cattle in the stricken districts have been slaughtered to provide food, but it is believed impossible to avert a catastrophe unless food is received from outside sources.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA 'APPALLING'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, July 17.

A vivid picture of the appalling conditions in Russia due to the drought which is causing a famine has been brought here by M. Tommasi, secretary of the Seine Syndicate, who has just returned from the Moscow syndicate congress. "With a temperature of 104 in the

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A \$1,000,000 cotton credit transaction has been concluded between cotton dealers at Bremen and American exporters. This is the first step in the construction of an extensive cotton credit system which will gradually replace the present unsatisfactory detailed bale purchase arrangement. The credit structure when completed will shift the cotton centre of the continent from England to New York. Previously English banks granted German textile manufacturers extensive credit. The same banks are ready to do so to-day. The fluctuations in the value of the mark are such, however, that German buyers have satisfied their immediate needs from a stock of American cotton bonded in Bremen, buying small quantities and paying cash.

This discouraged the American growers and restricted the German textile industries. Some half dozen serious attempts were made by American growers to arrange a credit scheme for larger purchases. These were unsuccessful owing to the unwillingness of the American exporters to carry the risks involved in the fluctuation of the mark and inability to give credit rates attractive enough to meet Germany's depreciated buying power.

Refining credit efforts failed owing to German legal hindrances to outside ownership which would result in complications. Former Postmaster General Burleson had a credit scheme with a refining system and a division of profits between American growers and German manufacturers. But the above objections blocked this.

Now American banks are assuming the credit functions which the English banks formerly offered the Germans. Textile manufacturers told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that they preferred dealing with American growers and banks direct and are welcoming these credit facilities. Bremen buyers receive ninety day and six months credit but seek to keep themselves unrestricted to buy where the American market is most favorable.

This \$1,000,000 transaction is, however, limited to prominent Bremen importers and the American Export and Products Corporation. The financing with American credit is done through the Darmstadter Bank in Berlin. This transaction is significant as the first big American deal, and it is possible that it will be used as a type for future deals.

The buyer decides on the delivery of the cotton whether he wants to pay cash or obtain three or six months credit. The payments are made at the current rates of exchange, leaving to the Darmstadter Bank the option whether to pay in marks or dollars. The latter plan is explained by the fact that the German Government recently has made purchases of dollars which sometimes makes them scarce in the German market.

MAC MILLAN HALTS VESSEL TO GET DORY

Leaves East Boothbay for Polar Circle.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. EAST BOOTHBAY, Me., July 17.—Donald B. MacMillan left East Boothbay to-day on his ninth trip to the Polar circle. Many of the thousands who gathered at Wiscasset Saturday and saw the Bowdoin leave town thought she would make another port until Cape Breton was reached, but it was found that a much needed dory was missing and the Bowdoin came here.

MacMillan spent last night on the Bowdoin, as did his crew of six, one of whom at the very last moment at "Billy" Loud's hotel at Wiscasset announced his resignation to wed Miss Mary Robinson of Hartford, Conn., upon his return to America.

U. S. GIRL STUDENTS CAUSE STIR IN NAPLES

Give College Yells for Orlando, Former Premier.

NAPLES, July 16.—The American women students who are visiting Italy are attracting much attention here. They discovered Vittorio Orlando, former Premier, dining in the same restaurant with them and gave a demonstration in his honor. College yells, interspersed with applause, were given Signor Orlando, who rose and bowed his acknowledgment.

The freedom of action of the students has created considerable astonishment among the Neapolitans.

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DISPUTES ESTIMATE OF GERMAN BUDGET

Chancellor Wirth's Calculations Are Said to Be Much Too Low.

SERIOUS FLAW SHOWN

Balance at Hundred Billion Marks Declared Fifty Billion Too Small.

PEACE TIME PROFIT OFF

Dr. Kuczynski, Berlin Statistician, Predicts Rise in Bread and Rents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, July 17.

Fellow economists of Chancellor Wirth are raising a serious question as to the trustworthiness of his estimate of Germany's budget for the coming year, which he said could be balanced at about 100,000,000,000 paper marks. As eminent an authority as Dr. Kuczynski, Berlin statistician, flatly declares that the Chancellor's figure is approximately 50,000,000,000 marks too low and is made for home political consumption, as foreign financiers must be made to understand.

"Since a discrepancy of 50,000,000,000 marks in the German budget is sufficient to destroy every calculation of Germany's future business strength and reflects not only on the reparations settlements but on all of Germany's foreign trade, Dr. Kuczynski's analysis becomes a matter of no little moment. He quotes Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Finance Minister, and Director Sachs of the Finance Ministry in support of his conclusions.

"Chancellor Wirth's mistake," he says, "was in assuming that the extraordinary budget could be promptly wiped out and that Germany's own needs could be shaved down to a normal budget of 48,500,000,000 marks. But the extraordinary budget cannot be wiped out, and we must count on it remaining at about 98,000,000,000 marks. The handsome profits of peace times need deceive no one to-day into believing that the railroad and post office deficits can be nullified. In peace times there would not be any such thing as a 20 per cent. coal tax of 20 per cent. and the 1/2 per cent. turnover tax been in force, and had practically all passengers been traveling fourth class. The railroad receipts may be counted on to rise, but so must the wages, in view of the approaching increase in bread prices and rents.

Another item which Chancellor Wirth reckons too optimistically is the cost in paper marks of the reparations. As a straight cash transaction 3,500,000,000 gold marks amounted in June to 53,000,000,000 paper marks, which Chancellor Wirth reduced to 43,000,000,000 marks on account of a saving to Germany through part payment in materials."

Dr. Kuczynski says that although for living purposes the mark is still worth 10 pfennigs, as against 5 1/2 abroad, this ratio does not hold good, as Chancellor Wirth evidently believes, for raw materials that can be used in paying reparations. He estimates the reparations payments as an expense of 50,000,000,000 marks, which, according to his figuring, brings the budget total to 148,500,000,000 marks. Even this, he explains, does not take into consideration the rise in the budget which the increase in the price of bread is certain to effect and the interest the State must pay on sums borrowed to pay bills before the new taxes begin to flow in.

LONDON, July 17.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says that the Italian battleship Napoli has left Taranto for Constantinople.

REVOLT OF HERRERA IN MEXICO IS BROKEN

Hundred and Fifty Followers Are to Be Disarmed.

By the Associated Press. MEXICO CITY, July 17.—The revolt headed by Gen. Martinez Herrera in the Tampico oil region has broken down. Herrera's request that he be permitted to surrender has resulted in an order for the disarming of his followers, who are said to number about 150.

The centre of interest throughout the four day period of the rising was Gen. Pelaez, commander in chief of the Federal forces in the Tampico district. Herrera was his trusted aid and second in command. Pelaez immediately announced himself in complete harmony with President Obregon, disavowed Herrera's actions and described the revolt as inspired by certain oil men, who willfully misled the soldiers into believing that the rebellion was his personal desire.

The despatch adds that a number of the leaders in the Makno movement surrendered.

GERMANY GETTING BIDS ON DIRECT U. S. CABLE

Negotiations Progress for Wireless Station.

BERLIN, July 17.—In addition to negotiations between the Imperial authorities and representatives of the Mackay Company regarding the laying of a direct cable between Germany and the United States, the Lokal Anzeiger says similar concessions have been requested by the Western Union and the Commercial Cable companies.

The newspaper adds that negotiations also are proceeding with two American companies for the establishment of an American wireless station in Germany.

MAKNO'S ARMY BEATEN.

Many Leaders in Anti-Bolshevik Movement Surrender.

LONDON, July 17.—According to a Moscow report received in Riga, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph, the army of General Makno, the anti-Bolshevik leader in the Ukraine, has been hopelessly beaten.

The despatch adds that a number of the leaders in the Makno movement surrendered.

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LONDON EDITORS SURE DISARMING WILL WIN

Predict Success of Harding's Coming Conference.

LONDON, July 17.—The Sunday Observer, commenting on the events of the week, declares they "have wrought extraordinary changes on the world stage, comparable only to the dramatic transformations resulting from the declarations of war seven years ago."

The Observer sees President Harding's invitation as one to consider a policy which will make naval disarmament on the Pacific possible, and does not see in Japan's qualified answer anything more than a prudent desire for a voice in determining the nature and scope of the conference agenda.

"It does not lead us to believe for a moment," the paper declares, "that Japan is not prepared for a full conference, or that the interrelation of armaments and policy is less obvious to her than to any one else. Japan's interest in a settlement guaranteeing her peaceful development is not less imperative than that of the other Powers concerned."

The Sunday Times expresses hope that it "will design a pattern for disarmament in the Pacific which will be practical in the other seas—and some day even on the land of Europe, where the curse of militarism has been heaviest."

FIRST OFFICIAL ENVOY TO GERMANY NAMED

C. E. Herring Will Act as Trade Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Selection of the American official who, upon conclusion of the peace formalities, will be the first accredited representative of this country to Germany since severance of diplomatic relations in 1917 was announced to-night by Secretary Hoover, who said he had named Charles E. Herring, first assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as trade commissioner to Berlin.

Pending final conclusion of peace, Mr. Herring, as a member of the American mission to Berlin, Mr. Hoover said, will represent the Commerce Department upon a self-reliant basis and to enable them to bring their own food production up to a normal level. There is a great work being done in the rehabilitation of homes. Thousands of Russians and Poles are living in holes in the ground, reverted to most primitive conditions because of absolute destitution in material.

CONGRESS OF WOMEN PLEADS FOR GERMANY

International Body Sees War Gains in Peace Pact.

By the Associated Press. VIENNA, July 17.—Suspension of the penalties imposed upon Germany by the Allies was favored by a resolution adopted to-day at the closing session here of the International Women's Congress.

Among several other resolutions dealing with world peace which were passed at the final meeting of the congress was one declaring that the germs of future wars could be seen in the peace treaties and that it would be necessary to revise them.

BONOMI TO TEST POWER.

Italian Deputies Reassemble To-day to Hear Policy.

ROME, July 17.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies will reassemble Monday and the new Ministry will outline its policy on which a vote will be taken giving an indication of the strength of the new Premier, Signor Bonomi. The Premier will deal chiefly with the problem of restoring state authority, especially with reference to the suppression of the struggles between the Communists and the Fascist.

The Government will clear up the financial problem, in addition to introducing a measure providing for simplification of the State's cumbersome bureaucracy. The foreign policy is expected to contrast strongly with the policy of renunciation, with which Count Stora was charged.

U. S. SAILORS SEE BULLFIGHT.

Fleet Representatives Also Call on Portugal's President.

LISBON, July 17.—Many American sailors from the squadron which is visiting Lisbon went sightseeing in the city to-day. A great number of them took in the bullfight.

Representatives of the visiting fleet also called on President Almeida during the day to pay their respects.

LATIN MASONRY TO MEET.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, July 16.—Masonic lodges from all the countries of Central America will be represented at a congress to be held here early in September.

EUROPE IS RAPIDLY REBUILDING ITSELF

Secretary of Friends Says Need for United States Relief Is Decreasing.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, secretary of the American Friends Committee, has returned from a two months' survey of food and general economic conditions in Europe, with the following statement of the situation in Germany, France, Austria, Russia and Poland:

"Conditions in Europe have reached the point which justifies the reduction of aid by the Hoover Relief Commission and the American Friends by 50 per cent. But in Central Europe the situation is still precarious.

"With the exception of Germany the nations are rapidly rebuilding their industries. Lack of raw materials, particularly cotton, handicaps Germany. The need for children's clothing is acute. The food situation has improved noticeably, and the crops are more abundant. By the end of the summer I think we will be able to reduce our food distribution to practically nothing. At present we are feeding about 1,500,000 children daily in Germany and Poland and about 500,000 in Austria. With the lessening of the distribution in these countries we will be able to give more attention to Russia and the Ukraine.

"I was very much impressed by the improvement of the general situation in France. The people no longer need assistance from us. The French industries are rapidly assuming their former proportions and agriculture has attained the pre-war basis. Our efforts in France are now confined to maternity hospitals.

"Of all the European countries, Russia and Poland are in the most deplorable state. We are concentrating our attention on agricultural work. Large American tractors have been furnished and the land is being ploughed under American direction. This is in line with the policy of assisting the Poles to get back upon a self-reliant basis and to enable them to bring their own food production up to a normal level. There is a great work being done in the rehabilitation of homes. Thousands of Russians and Poles are living in holes in the ground, reverted to most primitive conditions because of absolute destitution in material.

"In spite of all that one hears about the Soviet Government, Russia is to-day upon a more stable basis than it was a year ago. I believe that some form of the Soviet Government will exist in Russia for at least fifty years. The Friends are the only foreign agency that has been permitted to enter Russia. We have never had any trouble with the Reds, nor have they interfered with the work of our warehouses. The secret of our success in that country is that we have avoided intruding into politics and have maintained a firm policy of non-interference.

"High prices due to the low rate of exchange are the bane of Europe. With wages very low and children starving prices continue to rise. This is because American money is so dear. It is fortunate that the United States adopted a new immigration law. Everywhere I went I was eagerly questioned about the opportunities in this country. These would have been a veritable flood of immigration had not the restrictive law been passed.

"Generally speaking conditions in Europe are not nearly so bad as has been pictured by some relief agents."

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Now \$33

All this season's suits, made in our own workrooms from the most dependable fabrics to be had, in smart two and three button single breasted models. Each and every suit is tailored and finished in the customary Saks' fashion—a fact that always places upon our garments the indelible impress of superiority over any and all other clothing in the City of New York.

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